

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The paragraph beginning at page 3, line 15 has been amended as follows:

B1

FIGURE 4 is a front view of a second preferred embodiment of an insert member, with the insert member shown in cross-section.

The paragraph beginning at page 3, line 19 has been amended as follows:

B2

FIGURE 5 is a front view of a third preferred embodiment of an insert member, with the insert member shown in cross-section.

The paragraph beginning at page 3, line 23 has been amended as follows:

B3

FIGURE 6 is a front view of a fourth preferred embodiment of an insert member, with the insert member shown in cross-section.

The paragraph beginning at page 3, line 27 has been amended as follows:

B4

FIGURE 7 is a front view of a fifth preferred embodiment of an insert member, with the insert member shown in cross-section.

The paragraph beginning at page 4, line 1 has been amended as follows:

B5

FIGURE 8 is a front view of a sixth preferred embodiment of an insert member, with the insert member shown in cross-section.

The paragraph beginning at page 4, line 5 has been amended as follows:

B₆
FIGURE 9 is a front view of a seventh preferred embodiment of an insert member, with the insert member shown in cross-section.

The paragraph starting at page 11, line 26 has been amended as follows:

B₇
Referring to the embodiments of FIGS. 3-9B, the insert portions **130**, **140** can be configured with different top and side profiles. For example, as shown in FIG. 4, the insert portion **130** can have a relatively flat upper or outermost surface **144** or edge (viewed from the front). Alternatively, as shown in FIGS. 3-3A and 5-9A, the outermost surface can be tapered to facilitate entry into the line of weakness, or perforation hole formed in the web. The apex or noses **146**, **148** of the top surface (viewed from the front) can be relative rounded, as shown in FIGS. 6, 7, 8 and 9, or sharp as shown in FIG. 5. The insert portions **130** also can be relatively thin, as shown in FIGS. 7A, 8A and 9A, with tapered sides **150** forming a sharp apex **154** (viewed from the side) (FIGS. 7A and 8A) or flat sides **152** with a rounded nose **156** (FIG. 9A) (viewed from the side). Alternatively, the insert portions can have a greater thickness, as shown in FIGS. 4A, 5A and 6A, with flat sides **158** and a rounded nose **164** **156** (FIG. 4A) (viewed from side), or tapered sides **160** and a sharp nose **162** **154** (FIG. 6A) (viewed from the side), or some combination thereof (FIGS. 3A and 5A).

The paragraph starting at page 16, line 8 has been amended as follows:

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Preferably, the fastener members **42** have tabs **53** **47** spaced along the cross direction that cross or bridge the lines of weakness **37**. The fastener members, which

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B8
are applied soon after the lines of weakness are formed, maintain the integrity of the web as it continues through the process.

The paragraph starting at page 19, line 13 has been amended as follows:

B9
The various waist and leg elastic elements can be formed from rubber or other elastomeric materials. One suitable material is a ~~LYCRA®~~ Lycra® elastic material. For example, the various elastic elements can be formed of ~~LYCRA®~~ Lycra® XA Spandex 540, 740 or 940 detex T-127 or T-128 elastics available from E.I. duPont De Nemours and Company, having an office in Wilmington, Delaware. Another suitable elastic material is a Kraton® elastic material, available from Shell Oil Co.

The Abstract, at page 50, has been amended as follows:

B10
An absorbent garment ~~comprises~~ includes a body panel having a line of weakness extending across at least a portion thereof, wherein the body panel has a tensile strength of less than about 14 lbf across the line of weakness. In another aspect, the body panel has a tear strength of less than about 5 lbf along the line of weakness. A method of using the absorbent garment is also provided.
